Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883. NO. [illegible]

THE EAST.

Democratic Victories in Municipal Elections in Several Cities.

SENATOR W. PENN WHISKY THE INSANE

Work of the Herald Relief Fund Senator Ingalls Views on the Presidency in 1884

WASHINGTON April 4.—[Special.]—George W. Jones, formerly chief of the Distribution of the Mississippi river flood suffe[rers] ... the Ohio river flood suffe[rers] ... Washington this afternoon consulting with the ... committee, relative to the proper ... the unexpended money contributed ... Jones will have about $12,000 on hand ... the remainder of $30,000 which ... from New York. Williams says ... subscribed $600 families not in ... relieved by the committees in ... money to individuals is stated ... contributions were given in com[pany] ... Jones says the serious effects of ... suffered. He says the people are ... He was pleased to find them ... that their neighbors might be ...

Not Guilty on Murder

[illegible.]—On Tuesday night ... grocer at Hastings was ... by three men who ... him of about $40 ... and was buried 8[illegible] ... company were arrested a ... and kept in jail. The ... denied the charge ... confession and ... that each had been out ... Mr. Babcock, refused to ... Saturday. Early Sunday ... admitted to bail ... persons were severally ... in the penitentiary. It ... that the citizens would ... from the fact of the case ...

Shot Dead in Border

[illegible.]—On Tuesday night ... a grocer at Hastings was ... by three men who ... him of about $40 ... and was buried Sun[day] ... company were arrested a ... and kept in jail. The ... denied the charge ... confession and ... that each had been out ... Mr. Babcock, refused to ... Saturday. Early Sunday ... admitted to bail ... persons were severally ... in the penitentiary. It ... that the citizens would ... from the fact of the case ...

Transcontinental Statement

NEW YORK April 3.—[Special.]—The *Mail and Express* The expected Transcontinental statement became public to-day It shows that the Transcontinental owns 10 800 000 Oregon ... $18 000 000 Northern Pacific preferred and $37 000 000 Northern Pacific common. These securities are in the possession of the company. Hypothecated at ... there is no floating debt. The company has ... items amounting to $30 430 000 Most of this money has been loaned to the Northern Pacific Railroad company. It will be repaid ... The Transcontinental ... as soon as the government commissioners have accepted the road now under examination. The market value of the securities owned is about $41 000 000 making with the cash asset a total holding of about $16,000 000

Rough on the Cattle Thieves

NEW YORK April 3.—[Specia[l]—The *World's* El Paso Texas, special says Governor Ireland of New Mexico has completed the organization of 23 companies of territorial militia, and is vigorously protecting the Mexican frontier against cattle thieves and ... Eight killing and arrests occur almost daily Stock accounting to over $2 000 000 has been stolen The ... shot thieves down without any compunction of conscience when ever found

A Schoolmistress Comes Its Suicide

ONTA April 3.—[Special.]—The body o[f] Miss A M Church was found three miles ... Stanton Nebraska, to-day She was a school teacher and last Monday about noon on January 1st since which time nothing was heard of h[er] until today The body was badly mutilated by ... and bears ... eaten off by wolves She ... committed suicide, as she was ... on an envelope directing her body to be sent to Park Mills New York

Will Not be Punished

MILWAUKEE April 3.—Gen Thomas Reynolds late pension agent at Madison ... fraudulently obtained $5,000 will escape ... The United States attorney at Madison having received a letter from Attorney General Brewster ... directing him to enter a *nolle prosequi* when the ... provided Reynolds returns the money ... No ... assured of collecting pensions of widows who had been dead ... years

Contagious Diseases Cattle

CHEYENNE, Wyoming April 3.—The stock growers association to-day appointed a committee to visit the Omaha cattle fair to confer with ... to growers generally as to restricting preventing the spread of contagious diseases Judge Carey was elected president and Thomas Sturges secretary The meeting then adjourned until July 31 to consider the question of freight and transportation

Whisky Dealers Case

NEW YORK, April 2.—The United States court is ... denied a motion in arrest of judgment in the ... of Georg[e] ... Bignard and Gustav F ... Hennecouse the New ... liquor dealers who ... revenue whisky stamps The parties were allowed two weeks to prepare an appeal

The Shoemakers' Strike

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—It has been arranged that Mundell & shoemakers will return to work at the old rates ... for four weeks If business is not then improved a 10 per cent ... of wages takes place ... the 900 men will be discharged

Positively Refuses to Interfere.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—Gov Blackburn having declined to interfere with ... Daniel Ferguson will be hanged in the state ... at Frankfort ... to-morrow to begin his service of a five years term of imprisonment

A Colored Lawyer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April ... B Colbert[illegible] a colored lawyer, has applied for and obtained a license to practice law at the ... January ... This is the first colored man ... ever applied for a license.

Failure of a Drug Firm

NEW YORK, April 3.—Schaefe[illegible] in the matter of the assignment for the benefit of the creditors of Joseph A Hartz & Son importers and jobbers in drugs were filed to-day Liabilities $98 301 assets $60,000

Safe Withdraws

NEW YORK April 4.—[Special.]—The suit began by Havemeyer against Dr Ames[illegible] to recover money taken by the latter at the organization of the ... discontinued, the parties having settled the difficulties

Retire from Business

BOSTON April 3.—Jordan Marsh & Co for 30 years one of the largest dry goods jobbing concerns in the country retire from ... wholesale business this 15th inst

MORNING

National Rifle Association

NEW YORK April 4.—[Special.]—The National Rifle association held its regular monthly meeting this afternoon General Stone was unanimously elected president of the association A committee was appointed to arrange matters connected with the departure of the team for the contest at Wimbledon It is stated that a great amount of interest is being displayed throughout the country in the press and competition and from advices received from England it is believed the team will receive a most enthusiastic reception on their arrival

In connection with the International match at Wimbledon in July next the National association has received ... competition for the match ... soon to be held at Creedmoor May 16 and on the following Tuesday Thursday and Friday The team finally chosen will report at Creedmoor June 4th for practice ... The Military authorities of the several states will be requested to ... their influence to induce ... men of the National guard to compete for places on the ... firm, ... and see that they are represented on the first representative body of American soldiers that has ever visited Great Britain Gen Richard ... Col Jacob Dolf Mayor ... Co G H M ward were appointed as a board of ... citizens to select a team and to make all other ... arrangements relative to competition

Billiard Contest in Chicago

CHICAGO April 3.—The game last night between Vignaux and Sexton drew a very large audience it including many ladies Sexton opened the game very weakly In the first ... average ... to ... Vignaux ... against an ... of over thirty by Vignaux The call at the close of the fourteenth inning stood Vignaux ... indifferent ... and resumed disposed to allow Sexton a chance to reach at least 100 but ... Vignaux could not improve his opportunity and in the ... first inning Vignaux finished the ... Sexton ... 4 11 14 ... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 ... 6 7 4 5 4 ... 11 1 1 ... total 97 average ... Vignaux ... 7 1 8 1 6 0 ... 1 0 ... total 97 average ...

Morris Reads Him

CHICAGO April ...—In the action ... the ... Morris ... Burlington ... Dillon ... Morris ... were ... testants the ... favor ... $100 ... Morris ... style and ... plaintiff ... Morris ... letter ... which ... plaintiff ... Morris ... Dillon ... Morris ... Dillon ... Morris ... Dillon

The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4 1883.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland Or. as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$ 1 00
Daily 3 months	2 50
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday Oregonian, per year	12 00
Sunday Oregonian, per year	2 50
Weekly Oregonian, per year	1 50
The Weekly Oregonian per year	3 0

Capt. H. H. Platon a translator of the Danish Ur Vidd will be forwarded to any subscribers for one year to either edition for the extra postage, five cents.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week if served by carrier	15c
Daily, per week delivered Sunday included	25c

AN OBJECTION EXAMINED

The writer at Albany who favors us with an other article against high license, which he considers unjust and perhaps unconstitutional and for which he would substitute prohibition makes only a special plea, and a special plea is seldom broad enough to take in all the necessary facts. It would be a great injustice to the liquor seller, for instance, to tax his business to an extent that would burden it but to require him to prohibited entirely. This is too fine a point—if it be a point at all. Let us be admitted that the state has the right to prohibit *in toto*, then by what logic can it be maintained that it has not the right to enact restrictive measures less than prohibitory? By every rule known to the sciences of quantity the whole of a thing includes all the parts of that thing

Let us go further. The liquor trade is acknowledged to be dangerous to society. Every where the law discriminates against it. It must be kept under regulation and restraint. Some communities go so far as to ena t laws to prohibit it entirely. Others would attempt the same thing, if they had reason to believe they could make it effective; but they hesitate, not wishing to give up the pretense for a dead letter statute. This is the position of great numbers who advocate high license. Observe, however, that the liquor trade is not the only dangerous trade, though it may be the most dangerous one. The gunpowder business cannot be carried on in this city. Persons who deal in the article cannot handle it here. Nor is a man allowed to set up a soap factory or establish a tannyard where he pleases. But the law does not wholly prohibit these trades If, however, the logic of the Albany writer be sound, it ought to leave them entirely free, or wholly prohibit them.

The ideal method of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic is to declare by law that the traffic shall not exist. But it *will* exist; *just* as it does now. Where there is so great a demand there will be means of supply. Enforcement of law depends on local sentiment, and therefore heaviness on the dealing in Linn county against the liquor traffic, that feeling will not enforce prohibition in Portland. But since we cannot entirely stop the liquor traffic, why shouldn't we limit its evils as far as we can? High license is a measure in this direction, and it ought not to be necessary to defend it against the prohibitionist's objection that it is unjust to the liquor seller.

ABOUT WOOL

Sheep shearing will soon begin throughout the country. Notwithstanding the unusual cold of the winter, flocks come through in good condition and will yield the usual full fleeces. Indeed, it is thought that the clip will be larger this year than ever before, the increase coming from eastern Oregon. It is not yet known for certain what effect the tariff bill will have on the prices of wool, but it is thought that it will weaken them somewhat. But the decline cannot be great.

Within the past few years wool producers have improved greatly in their methods of preparing fleeces for market, but there is room for further improvement. Several lots sold in this market last year, lost *forty per cent* in the matter of washing. Dirty wools are difficult to sell, always bring a less price proportionately than other lots, and, worse than all, give a bad name to the section from which they come. The fact that the value of all its product from eastern Oregon and Washington Territory averaged eleven cents per pound below those from the Willamette valley, all because they were not better put on the market in proper condition. The eastern Oregon growers met some difficulties unknown in western Oregon. Wool as it comes from the sheep in this section is much dirtier than in the valley. But these difficulties have urged growers to special effort, and the result is that they are constantly increasing the market distinction between the products of the sections. Many farms, good, car oof their wools, have introduced good blood into their flocks, and have learned better methods of preparing for market. The result is that eastern Oregon wools—all from east of the Cascade mountains, whether in Oregon or Washington, is so designated—are graded better year by year, and notwithstanding the added freights of climate, alkali soil, etc., they will soon be on an equal footing in the markets with the Willamette valley and Umpqua wools.

But while growers east of the Cascades have been improving their product, growers on this side, relying upon natural advantages of range, climate and food have carelessly allowed their flocks to degrade. But little effort has been made toward keeping up a high standard of thrift; and wools have been put upon the market in a slovenly way. This difference is to a certain extent a consequence of different methods of sheep farming. In eastern Oregon wool growing is a business of itself, in western and southern Oregon it is incidental to general farming. But it should be remembered that no adjunct of the farm pays surer or larger profits than the flock of sheep, and for some such attention with more profit be given. We hope to see the growers of Oregon affected with a good healthful spirit in the matter of keeping up the fame and value of our product. Let us resolve to put upon the market in unclean condition.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says that the Egyptian monument in Central Park, New York, is not natural but artificial stone. The gray, reddish, uniform mass is granite, which was broken up into small pieces, and these broken ones were mixed with a bituminous matter, something like asphaltum. Then the black substance and broken granite were thoroughly united and "set" with hydraulic lime. The hieroglyphics were formed by fastening the proper forms inside the box into which the concrete was rammed and when the concrete had hardened sufficiently the box was taken away and the patterns withdrawn. The softness of the monument is accounted for by the writer on this theory. He is satisfied that an examination of the stone by competent persons would establish his assertion

Some political soothsayer and sign reader says Grover Cleveland can never be president because his name begins with "C," and no person with this unfortunate initial ever won the office, however much he wanted it. Just look at the array by way of proof. There were Clinton, Crawford, Clay, Calhoun, Crittenden, Clayton, Choate, Cass, Chase, Corwin, Conkling, Church, Colfax and Cameron besides Howell Cobb, who, in Jeff Davis' defeated in the contest for the rebel presidency.

The road between this city and Lone Fir cemetery is in a wretched condition. Deep chuck holes are numerous, and many planks of its boarded sections are loose or gone. It can not be traveled with comfort or safety. The cemetery association ought to keep the road in good condition

From 60 to 70 per cent of the British trade in the eastern country and 13 per cent. of her whole foreign trade now goes by the Suez canal. The tonnage of British vessels passing annually through the canal is now about 8,400,000 tons.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Within the past twenty years California has gradually changed from a mining state to one which divides its capital, joints between agriculture and manufactures and in no article of trade has it attained a higher degree of perfection than in the manufacture of leather. In every shoe and harness upon the coast California leather is a standard article and always commands the highest charges. At stock fairs there have been exhibitions of cattle eighteen years the half of which is brought from Marin and its neighboring counties being freighted on sail vessels a distance of about 40 miles, an average of two dollars per cord. The first tanneries in the state however, were established by Joseph Booton & Co. at Santa Cruz in 1851 since which time Santa Cruz leather has always been in demand. The tannic properties are derived from a black oak which grows in the mountains along the California coast from Cape Mendocino to the mouth of the Gulf.

The oak of the Sacramento valley is like that of the Willamette is an inferior article for this purpose and does not make as good leather as the black oak which grows on the mountains slopes. About Portland we have but little of this timber not enough to render the gathering of its bark a profitable business, but in the southern end of the state it is very abundant. Near Ashland about seven years ago Hon. J. C. Inlman established a small tannery and made an article of leather equal to the best Santa Cruz, but he suffered from a limited market and had no facilities of land transportation to enable him to sell his products outside the little towns of Ashland, Jacksonville and Yreka. But with the extension of the railroad into southern Oregon, it will be possible to accomplish one of two things—either to manufacture leather on a large scale upon the ground where the bark is produced or to ship bark in large quantities to Portland where hides can be had in larger quantities than in southern Oregon and where all the necessary capital for extensive manufactures may be obtained at low rates of interest.

At present there are buyers of hides and pelts in every town in the state all of whom ship their hides to California where they are as yet obtaining larger prices than the coal dealers can afford to pay. The reason for this is that the hides of Oregon cattle, fattened on bunch grass, contain a larger percentage of oil than California hides, and are therefore better adapted for making such heavy leather as is used in making thoroughbraces and dray harness. For the sake of controlling the leather market of the coast, the California tanneries will pay such figures for this class of hides as will leave a bare margin of profit, so as to prevent the growth of leather manufactures in this state. This condition of things cannot last a great while longer, for the bankers and other capitalists are daily finding the occupital more and more idle, and will be glad to seek investments at lower rates of interest rather than have their money unemployed

We have already stated that the grade hides of Oregon are of better quality than those produced in California or Mexico, and all that is needed is capital to work them up into good leather. Three months since our tanners will be able to obtain black oak bark from southern Oregon in as large quantities as they desire, and this will enable them to turn out as good leather as any California shops can produce. The railroad, which hauls back three empty cars from Roseburg for every one that goes out full, can easily afford to give the tanners in and about Portland a special rate on bark for this purpose, up to the completion of a continuous line to San Francisco, and this would soon enable Oregon to produce all the leather consumed in the state, thereby checking the out flow of money and building up he industries of the state upon a solid and substantial basis. The woods along the coast abound in hemlock, which, while inferior to the black oak of southern Oregon produces a very good quality of leather, and has long been used by the Leineweber tannery at Astoria as well as some establishments nearer to this city

No state can hope to get rich by the mere exportation of crude staples. The south tried it and had to succumb to the looms of Lowell and the spindles of Springfield. We have all the natural requisites for a great manufacturing state, and should take advantage of them as fast as capital can be obtained for that purpose. The wages of skilled labor is what builds up rich and powerful communities, from whose ranks grow up men of the stamp of Fulton and Whitney. We must not content ourselves with the mere exportation of wheat and raw hides. We must manufacture everything upon which our splendid water power may be made available, that we may, in our riper years show to the world a race of men who their duties know, and knowing dare maintain."

The causes of the depression existing in the agricultural interests of the United Kingdom, have been the subject of recent discussion in the house of commons. An elaborate argument was made by one member to show that this depression is due to a general depreciation in the values of almost all farm products, save sheep, cattle butter and cheese, and the high rent of the land. The subsequent discussion took a wide range and other reasons adduced were. A success ion of very bad seasons, the constantly increasing pressure of foreign competition, notably from the United States, the increased cost of production, and the losses of live stock a flicted by the farmers. One item of the latter mentioned was that "fluke among the sheep caused by wet weather, carried off nearly three million head in one year. But in spite of disease the number of head of cattle in the United Kingdom is constantly increasing, being 4,900,000 in 1867, 5,900,000 in 1873, and last year it touched 6,000,000.

In Cincinnati and Cleveland the democrats have carried the municipal elections. Free whisky victories both, and another lesson that the liquor traffic must be regulated by a power beyond the influence of city swill-tubs

David Davis, and his new wife are coming to the Pacific coast and perhaps to Oregon. As Mrs Davis is not large, perhaps two bridal chambers can be made to accommodate them on the trip up the coast

The *Golden Era* (San Francisco) of March 24th is devoted almost wholly to the Pacific northwest. It is the first time a California paper has extended such recognition to Oregon and Washington

Theodore Thomas the musician directed of America is coming to the coast with the grandest attraction which ever traveled. It is not probable that he can be induced to come to Portland

It cannot be that the prices of the new hotel given to the public in the *Herald* are a curate. There is no boy talking such prices the street

The Democratic caucus in the Portland legislature to-night will nominate a United States senator to succeed Mitchell. The Salem papers in the interest of Thurston and Grover, actuated by a desire to injure the Corvallis paper, purposely misquoted—Walla Walla Union

The Oregonian did not see the article in the Union but found it in the Portland Standard, where it appeared as an editorial. Nothing could be further from our purpose than a desire to injure the Union. We should be very sorry indeed to injure any one through the columns of this paper. We have called attention to another paper as not deserving of support, and we think the thanks of the Union are due to our brethren

Strong reform in the county affairs is evidently brewing in Clark. Many of the first citizens of the county have been approached by leading politicians with a view to getting them to run for the legislature, but they refuse to do so, and will devote their attention to the selection of honest men for county offices. The people are thoroughly disgusted with the present county administration, and will make a change if they get the chance.

DOING A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

Mr. J. Berry, of Portland, Or., writes: Your sample of Salvation Oil received, and after using a trial of good I found everything I was told it would do. I am entirely satisfied by its use. I take it to be the best liniment I have ever used. Beware of counterfeits.

DR. DEWITT'S KILLINGSWORTH LINIMENT is an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Scalds and Diseases of the Scalp, and for promoting the growth of the Hair

FOR PROHIBITION.

An Argument from one who Thinks it Right to Fix the Liquor Seller to Tax his Business but not Unjust to Suppress It

ALBANY March 31

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

It is impossible to test the constitutionality of a law without resorting to the courts of law. I have for years upon our statute book which are unconstitutional but which are enforced since no one cares to test them. But the question of law especially of license laws, rests upon an old principle in business are contrary to the spirit of our form of government. They are oppressive. They are not supposed be same they affect the poorer class who are not able to pay the taxes imposition. The peddler who goes about the country with his store on his back is or may be compelled to pay a tax as other people in his goods and is city and county license. Can anyone say and reason why he should be compelled to pay a license for selling goods. I think not. It is just up with any other business for which a license is required. In some cases the parties likes and are only too glad to pay the license because it creates a monopoly by keeping in as who would otherwise engage in the business from doing so. In Oregon we have had for many years favored free trade. The reason I suppose last prominent tax on a tax at the expense of the many. Now all the arguments which favor free trade will favor the abolishing of these license laws. There is no just law that while certain of the people are compelled to pay a tax for the privilege of doing business that another class shall be exempt from the same. The only difference is that in one day the people will not allow them to be carried on, while in the latter they will submit. Experience has taught us that the many cannot this thumble few monopoly business is resorted to by municipal corporations which would equal those of England. The arguments in favor of criminal laws and it legal to the whisky traffic are legal in any other business. While they are not as oppressive in some cases as they are in others the principle which sustains the one is the support in the case of all even if them in all.

Taxation should be equal. To tax a man because he engages in a lawful business, more than another is unjust. It is done in cities for purposes of revenue but that does not make it right or just. We think some of the smaller towns have abolished such taxes which otherwise would fall most on. But it is a system of taxation which is illiberal to be shamed. Men engaged in licensed trade favor it because it affords to them a monopoly of business and a corresponding tuition they can afford to do so and charge the extra expense to customers while the poor fellow who is unable to pay the license is compelled to stick other on ploymente not thus taxed. The law quoted by THE OREGONIAN adopted in Nebraska is as prohibitory in its nature and effects as otherwise. 1. A person is prohibited from selling liquor without obtain thirty freeholders to testify to his respectable character. 2 If it be shown that he has broken the law within a year he is prohibited from selling. 3. He is prohibited from selling to a minor, Indian person or other. 4. He is prohibited from selling adulterated liquors. 5. He is prohibited from selling on Sunday. About the only classes of persons to whom they are allowed to sell in that state are women, who have no votes and for whom they are supposed to be protected in this regard, and a few men who are so far gone that they would be likely to die if they did not drink, and be sure to do so if they did I am therefore satisfied that the law is constitutional and a law. If they would get a step further and prohibit the sale of whisky to women, who are not allowed to vote, and to persons over the age of twenty one years, as well as to minors and Indians, to idiots and insane persons, it would suit our theory well. I want to ask why it is that any one can suppose that the government has power to prevent the sale of whisky to one class of persons and not to another? The necessity of prevention is the same. The one case is as great as is the other. It will be found just as necessary to prevent the sale to the father who has a family to support as to the boy who has not. The one case is as great as the other if he had would doubtless be just as able to seek the tortures of the drunkard's life as the father

It is said that 80 saloons pay $4000 licenses in Omaha. What does that indicate? It would indicate that there is an enormous amount of drinking done there. Add to that sum the other expenses of running the saloons of that city and you will find that the unprotected and non voting women and men over 21 years of age are getting away with about as much whisky there as if they had passed a prohibitory law which would be much better. Would it be beneficial to the whisky trade and which the whisky people favor so much. Even though high license may seem to benefit for a time it can only be temporary. The question of taxing places however respectable they may be in name and appearance the vices which are now confined to low dives will be enacted. There can be no avoiding them. They will follow the dollar and the dollar will not have it may go. Drink is the great cause of most of them. Make whisky (only obtained and you take away ninety. Make whisky hard to get and you lessen other correspondingly. The fact is that prohibition does not come from a vicious class of persons. It comes from those who would save not only their own but their neighbor's children from ruin who pay taxes and bear the burdens imposed upon them and their children by the whisky traffic. Why not try a prohibitory law? Would it be any worse matters worse? Even if it should fail to reduce drinking would not ensue. If in time it should prove a success, so much the better for all concerned. The adoption of a prohibitory law would cost money, much as the doing away with slavery cost money. But on the other hand not to adopt it would cost more money, and, what is worse, the lives of thousands of men women and children and the honor of a great nation

BORN

In this city April 2 to the wife of J. C. Sprague a son

MARRIED.

April 3, at the residence of Henry R. Kinney, by Rev. A. Gray C. E. Overend and Josie O. Rinearson all of this city.

Near Patana City, March 29 George A. Sable and Caroline Patterson

NEW TO-DAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL DELIVERERS IN A FAIR DAY'S WAGES for a fair day's work all sympathize with the cause of Labor are hereby notified of a conflict between the Typographical Union of this city and the great establishment of Hinds the printer

We have used every effort in our power to come to an amicable understanding with Hinds but have only been met with the declaration that he would employ whom he saw fit, and at whatever wages he could secure them thus degrading the trade to his own level, lowering the standard of workmanship and forcing fair proprietors to compete with him cheap labor. Of all the proprietors in Portland Hinds is the only one who has refused to comply with the scale of prices established by the Union.

Confident in the fairness of our cause and only legitimate means of opposition we appeal to the citizens of Portland to support us in our struggle to have handed justice between employer and employed.

We enter this fight as much in the interest of the working men of other trades and callings as those of our own, and we earnestly hope you will give us your hearty support in this matter promising on our part that we will not forget that on some future time we may need

HUNA [illegible]

JOHN McLAUGHLIN Secretary President

WANTED A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 82 Second street, corner Market. 4 3dtf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT THE BOSTON House a chambermaid one who is not afraid to work German or Swede preferred. 4 2

WANTED—OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER RUM ness, or take stock in with $6 to $10 investment. Address HORTON, Oregonian office. 4dw

WANTED—TO OBTAIN VARY BEST LOCAL cigar in Portland for cigar trade willing to put in fine stock and fixtures pay liberal rent. Could buy established wood located business. BUSINESS office 4dtf

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO ALL KINDS of work on farm. Call 71 First street, near Fourth. 4

CANVASSERS WANTED TO WORK ON A for Brands published on Commission. Apply at PALMER & REID'S Front street

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN THE BUSINESS part of the city are sold cheap for cash. Also, this property is worth investigation as I will be found that as good and cheap real estate as may be picked up anywhere. BULLIVANT & McMASTER 127 Front st. west in rear of First National Bank 4dtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRY DOING a good business must be sold this week. Apply for particulars at 127 Front street 4dtf

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN MORRISVILLE, Vermont good house barn and orchard two good wells and never failing spring of water. Price $1000 cash. Will take Portland property. Inquire of 127 Front st. Oakwood 4

FOR SALE A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRY DOING a good business must be sold this week. Apply for particulars at 127 Front street 4dtf

3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN Stanton cottage with water. Enquire on premises 4dtf

FOR RENT—NICE BRICK RESIDENCE IN Portland Heights. Apply to Mrs. Leland First door east of Caruthers 4dtf

FOR SALE—A LOT IN WILLIS WILLIS'S addition with five cords of wood on it. Inquire of Mrs. Leland First door east of Caruthers 4dtf

ANYONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO CITY property will please address and receive information by mail 4dtf

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY MIND CAN BE had at this office on and after this date. Subscribers will please call and settle their accounts. 4dtf

WANTED—SITUATION IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a young lady to do housework. Inquire at 127 Front street 4dtf

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER TO WORK IN a shop. Good chance for the right man. Inquire at 127 Front street 4dtf

WANTED—A GOOD PLACE TO LEARN THE trade. Inquire at 127 Front street 4dtf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Hebert & Lewis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts. Dated Portland, April 3, 1883. HEBERT & LEWIS

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 127 Front street 4dtf

AUCTION AND COMMI...

GILMAN & CO.,
Pioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 48 Front st. bet. Wash. Pine and Oak...

COTTON SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ...
Genl Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.
SUGAR SALE DAYS—Every Wednesday ...
9 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, etc.

...ill sell at 10 o'clock A. M. ... Residence on Mason, ... Fourth and Fifth) opposite the ... EAST PORTLAND.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1883
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The Entire Furniture of Residence ...
consisting in part of Fine Walnut Bedroom Sets, ... Spring and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Lounges, ... Rocking Stoves, Sewing Machines, Lamps, Crockery, ... Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Bedding, Crockery, ... Cutlery, Tinware, Glassware, Lounges, Pictures, ... and Kitchen Furniture and Stoves, Parlor, Dining ... Furniture Table and Chairs, Stove Shovel, Dustpan, ... Furniture Clock Guitar, Violin, etc.
ALSO
...ill sell at 2 o'clock P. M. ... 50 Feet Block ... Lots 7 and 8, ... Block 5, ... Addition to ... Lots 50 Feet

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1883.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

THE LAW'S DELAY.

One of those Cases in which the Technicalities of the Law make a Farce of Justice.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court to-day in the interesting criminal cases of Oman vs. King, plaintiff in error, against the state of Missouri, brought thereon a writ of error from the supreme court of the state. King, plaintiff in error, on January 4, 1875, shot and killed a woman named Dora Brantz. At the March term of the St. Louis criminal court in the same year, he was indicted for murder in the first degree, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Upon a re-hearing, the judgment of the criminal court was reversed, and a new trial ordered. Two more trials followed, in both of which the jury failed to agree. Upon the next trial the prisoner, under an agreement with the state to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, upon consideration that he be not imprisoned for a longer term than 10 years. Under this plea he was sentenced to

IMPRISONMENT FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS.

He again appealed, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed by the supreme court, and the cause a second time remanded. Upon the next trial the prisoner refused to withdraw his plea of guilty of murder in the second degree or to make another plea. Thereupon the court ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered for him, and he was again tried for murder in the first degree, found guilty and sentenced to death. He appealed to the court of appeals and the supreme court of the state. In both these tribunals the judgment and sentence of the court below were affirmed. Sentence was then ordered to be executed February 24, 1882, but before that time Judge Miller, in the United States supreme court, granted a writ of error, and the case was brought here for final review. Under the former constitution and laws of Missouri, as construed at the time the offense was committed and the indictment found, the prisoner

COULD NOT BE TRIED FOR MURDER

in the first degree after he had been convicted or pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree; but under the constitution of 1875, as construed by the supreme court of Missouri a person indicted for murder in the first degree, and convicted or sentenced on a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, may be again tried for murder in the first degree in case of appeal and reversal. It was contended in all the courts by prisoner's counsel that the section of the state constitution of 1875 adopted subsequent to the indictment, could not be applied to the prisoner's case, in that it changed punishment, etc.

Chief Justice Waite and Justices Bradley, Gray and Matthews dissented. This decision was rendered by a bare majority of one, just exactly reversing the former decision of the court of appeals, which has been hanging over him for the past seven years.

A Supreme court decision was also rendered to-day in the test case of the Memphis and Charleston railroad against the United States, brought here on a writ of error from the United States Circuit court for the western district of Tennessee. This suit is instituted by the United States to recover taxes alleged to be due from the company under the revenue laws of 1862, 1864 and 1866, on account of interest, coupons and dividends paid between July 1, 1866, and January 1, 1866. The judgment of the Circuit court is reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court as justice may require.

GENERAL NEWS.

Henry Ledbery.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Wall street was disturbed to-day when an announcement came over the tape that Henry Ledbery, the property of E. B. Treat, Gilchrist, had been stolen, and warning the public against the thief. Treat's office was visited by burglars who had forced open the safe and carried off all the booty they could lay hands on. The stock committee reports $500 Ohio Central, First Division; $1,000 New York Central; 50 shares of Metropolitan stock and 100 shares of Michigan Central stock.

Pleasant Reading for the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The revolutionary party in Russia has issued a proclamation announcing that a fatal day approaches for the czar, and that the party has every hope of speedily carrying out their long devised scheme. The proclamation contains warning to all officials, and declares that the czar's personal guard will be a menace from the czar during the coronation. The coronation preconcentrates confusion with the people. "We will strike down the czar and his race."

English Lawyers Coming.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, in expectation of being able to visit the United States by the election of the American bar association, which will be held in October next, has secured many prominent lawyers to accompany him. Sir Henry Russell, liberal member of parliament for Limerick, is among those who have engaged the latter.

Loan Points.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The failure is announced of Bowers, & Co., merchants of this city; liabilities, $100,000.

The Indians in this city took the first batch of money issued by the Dakota government to-day. The party numbered 25, and was principally made up of persons arrested in Connemara, Ireland.

Project for a University.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The trustees of Columbia college discussed yesterday the project of appealing to the state of New York and the country at large for the establishment of a college, or university system of study, where students who are now compelled to go to Europe, universities can obtain thorough training in the highest branches of learning.

Appeal for Cruelty to Children.

NEW YORK, April 3.—P. S. Bosenan, Jas. L. Hutchins and J. T. Bulley, and Jab. Higbee, father of the latter children, whose performances on unicycles have drawn the attention of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, have been arrested and held for trial in $500 bail each.

Remarks on Lord Churchill's Letter.

LONDON, April 3.—Churchill's letter is the theme of comment in parliamentary and political circles. Many members of the house of lords, to assure Northcote, their leader, that he does not sympathize with sentiments conveyed in Churchill's communication to the Times.

Royal Marriage.

MADRID, April 3.—The marriage of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria to the Infanta Omaro Delle Grazie, has been solemnized in the chapel of the royal palace of Madrid, in the presence of the principal officers of the state ceremonial. The king and queen of Spain were present.

Proposed Reduction of Wages.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—Eight hundred hands in the factory of John Mansfield & Co. have received notice that a reduction of the commission of Knights of Labor prices of the firm for 10 per cent will be made.

Tunnel Under Niagara River.

TORONTO, April 3.—A petition signed by a large number of capitalists has been presented by counsel asking for a grant to build a tunnel under Niagara river, and to receive 20 per cent of the profits which

THE EAST SIDE.

OUT OF LUCK.

The copartnership of the firm of Shiner, Hunton & Co., both large and liberal manufacturers of this city, furnished a marked exemplification of the adage that "misfortunes never come singly." The firm was composed of four practical mechanics—E. S. Shiner, R. F. Hunton, J. C. Bolander and Noe Lashner—who had recently commenced business for themselves at the factory on the corner of J and Front streets, which they leased for a number of years. Work soon presented itself upon them, but they had not been in business long, scarcely had they got under the headway they anticipated when sickness attacked one of the members, Mr. Lashner, causing his removal to St. Vincent hospital, where the disease has held him since about the 1st of March. Another misfortune, which meant the terrible accident befel Mr. Shiner, which caused him his life. To complete the list of misfortunes so far as heard from, a young man named Cummings, who had charge of the engine, while running it down on Friday last, cut his hand severely, severing an artery, of one of his fingers. The firm is now disorganized, and have been compelled to suspend, being already overstocked with work. Mr. Lashner, however, is fast convalescing, and will be able to resume his duties in the course of a few days.

SUBSCRIBING CONVENTION.

A citizens' meeting took place in Washington hall, Albina, Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for justice of the peace and constable, to be voted on at the ensuing election in Albina precinct. For justice, Nathan Hackett and A. Reed were placed in nomination, the former was declared the nominee of the convention. For constable, Mr. McCarthy, the present deputy sheriff, was nominated, and there being no other nominations, he was elected by acclamation. Friends of Mr. Ford are desirous of his running independently for justice, and it is possible he may do so. The election occurs next Monday.

PLAGIARISM.

The shrill note of a police whistle about 11 o'clock Monday night aroused a crowd to Adam Lope's saloon, where Grant Dryden, the wood dealer, and Sam Pennell, the whisky merchant, were found engaged in blood conflict, in order to settle some difference of opinion existing between them, the bitterness of which doubtless had been augmented by many draughts of "Adam's ale." The interposition of the police probably saved the sacrifice of two noble lives—in an unworthy cause, considering which they should consider themselves lucky by escaping with a use of $5 and costs each, which the recorder imposed upon them next morning.

MANNERS ON THE ROAD.

Sam Connor, who for about two years has been employed on the east side mail train, on the O. & C. road, has been transferred to the west side, to take charge of the McMinnville accommodation; and Mr. Wickersham, brother of J. L. Wickersham, timekeeper in the car shops, and who recently arrived here from the east, has been placed in the position formerly occupied by Mr. Conner.

SCHOOL NOTES.

At a raffle for a handsome worsted wreath of flowers at the Lit y restaurant Monday, Mrs. Emma Johnson was the lucky individual who realized on the fifty-cent investment.

Mr. Myers' absence from the council meeting Monday evening it was occasioned by the sickness of a little son and lay an unfavorable turn. The child was better yesterday.

Mr. Otto Kleeman of this city received news last evening of the death of his father at Roseburg, Germany, on the 27th ultimo, aged 77 years.

Preparations are being made for the brick building to be erected on the northwest corner of Fourth and J streets.

Another real estate firm has sprung into existence here. High licenses will be resorted to shortly if this thing don't stop.

Miss Jennie Walton, aged 14, of Mount Tabor, died on Monday after a brief illness.

A number of ladies and gentlemen have organized for a series of select parties, the first of which took place at Hoppach's hall last night.

"Dr. Bosanko's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Chris Isenberg Co. 50 cts. at druggists.

GARRISON LIFE AT VANCOUVER.

Trials of Marksmanship and Presentation of Prizes—A Lecture by Gen Morrow—Review of the Week.

VANCOUVER, April 3.

All friends of THE OREGONIAN are pleased to notice the marked change in the typographical appearance and local ability. We realize that it takes money and ability to run a paper of the size and quality of this oldest and most reliable daily paper of the northwest.

We would have you know we are "alive" on this side of the Columbia—and Boom, railroads and concerts are all the rage.

The concert and entertainment given by Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., was a pleasant affair, the chief feature being a lecture on "The Battle of Buena Vista," by

GEN. R. C. MORROW,

in which that gentleman ably described the chances of defeat and success in that long fought battle of the Mexican war, and like all general true Democrats as he was he dwelt on some of the very men who were in that battle, and who now be one of the immortal words of Gen. Taylor, "created by our guns. Gen. Brown," the applause was terrific.

The audience were also favored with some fine singing by the Arion quartette, composed of Prof. Bennison of Portland, Max Ellrich, Gordon and Knight of Vancouver. Mr. Ellrich is the originator of the idea of such a singing club for this place, and they are in demand.

The art of shooting shows of this country was present on this occasion, and was introduced in a highly eulogistic manner by Gen. Morrow as a Michigan boy, one of a family famous for the number of a fighting officer in the U. S. army, Mrs. Major Frank D. Baldwin, who sang in her most elegant style that lovely song, "Esmeralda," and, to a hearty encore, responded with "The Dashing White Sergeant."

The remarks of Post Commander Coughlan on actual prisoner life in Andersonville, as experienced by him, was an awful recital of cold-blooded cruelty.

The grand presentation of the Nevada challenge trophy, valued at $400 took place to-day. This trophy has been so often described by the press that I will only say that it is he identical trophy which was given by the citizens of Nevada to the U. S. army, to be given every year to the best company of marksmen in any regiment of the army. The first time it was ever shot for was by Battery K, Third Artillery, on a score of 362. It has recently been shot for and won by company B, 21st U. S. Infantry, Capt. E. S. Joslin commanding, stationed at Port Townsend, total score, 3 23; average score, 57.42 per cent. Thirty-eight men fired for this trophy, and the average strength of the company was 47.22.

The medal is made of Nevada gold and silver, and Capt. Joslyn was present, by order of Gen. Miles, to receive and take it to his company. The company will hold the trophy for one year, and longer if they win it again. We will not attempt a description of it. The first presentation was to Sergeant J. D. Garber, 1 coop H, 21st Cavalry, solid gold—first prize depart ment of the Columbia, an elegant gold watch charm—or. On its face is a raised laurel wreath encircling the name of the winner; on the opposite face is inscribed, "Army Department marksmanship—Coast of ...rnia of the U. S.," crossed muskets and target, and signal flags, with a star above all. On the gold strap d veling the word "Department" are the eagle and shield; cost about seventy dollars, to remain the personal property of the sergeant.

THE SECOND PRESENTATION.

"The Army Badge," minus as the mode in size, of solid gold, has on its face, "No. 7. Sergeant C. H. Clark, Troop B, First Cavalry. Average score 57.42. 1882." On the opposite face is the head of Mars in raised bas relief and an inscription. Second class army prize marksmanship p, valued at seventy dollars, enclosed in Turkish morocco case, satin lining, also to remain the personal property of this gentleman.

All the clock sharp all the troops of the garrison paraded in full dress, with colors, on the grand parade ground in front of the house of the post commander. Col. Morrow was in command, with line officers as follows: Capt. W. H. Boyle, Capt. Haughey, Lieut. Ross, quartermaster and Lieut. Corman, adjutant. Major Downs, chief surgeon, and Assistant Surgeo Gwinn were in their proper places in all dress uniform.

The companies were commanded by Lieut. Rheem and Lieut. Bonesteel, one company; Lieut. Williams and Lieut. Hearn one company; Lieut. Duncan, one company; Capt. Evans and Lieut. Sparrow, one company. The beautiful full uniformed light battery E 1st artillery of Fort Stevens, was commanded by Lieuts. Patterson, 1st John Pope and Lieut. Redman, Major Taylor, the company commander, being absent.

The ladies of the garrison gathered on Gen. Morrow's porch to witness the ceremonies, and hundreds of visitors lotted the parade ground at the appointed hour.

General Nelson A. Miles, department commander, with his staff officers, C. D. Gro-ne, assistant adjutant general; General Miles' aides-de-camp, Captain and Lieutenant Long, Captain Bryant, ordnance department, Major Cushing, chief commissary, Major Balcom, judge advocate, Major Moore, medical director, Assistant Surgeon Wilcox, Major Kimball, chief quartermaster of the depar ment of Columbia, all made their appearance in full dress uniform, and while the band played the general advanced to the position in front of center of line, where stood Captain Joslyn, Sergeants Garber and Clark, who were to receive the honors from General Miles.

All things being ready, General Miles then stepped forward from his staff a few paces, and made the following remarks:

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—The occasion of this parade is one that gives me great pleasure. I am particularl to be the medium of conveying from the government of the United States these rich trophies to those who have won it in its service.

I shall attempt no word painting, for nothing I could say would add to the merits of those we are about to honor.

These glittering trophies you have won are more eloquent than any words I could express. It has been the custom thro ghs all ages with every government to recognize merit in those who are in its military service.

There are various incentives that inspire soldiers to heroic acts, to grand achievements, but I may mention among the strongest among them that prompt men to noble deeds, to the desire to defend one's country and kindred.

There is another ambition to achieve fame and glory on the fields of w r; and there is still another, and this is a desire to acquire perfection in the profession of arms.

This last is no less worthy than the others I have mentioned, as it better qualifies a soldier for every requirement of his art, and it is this ambition that has prompted you to acquire great excellence in your sphere of life.

It has been the custom of governments to decorate its soldiers with medals of honor, as far back as the ancient Romans.

THE LAUREL WREATH

Was the highest gift that could be given by the government or received by its military heroes. The iron cross of Prussia, the Maltese cross of France, the Victoria medal, of England, have been conferred upon the breasts of worthy so diers by hands that swayed the sceptres of empires.

And this bestowal of valuable prizes I consider as commendable to both the government and its soldiers as any that I have mentioned.

These solid gold m—dals are given to the soldiers who, during twelve months, have made the best record as marksmen in the various rifle contests in the army.

During the last few years the great improvement in the art of marksmanship has shown that nothing but the most persistan effort and constans attention to this duty, with temperate habits, will enable one to succeed; and it shows also that the rifle can be made a most effective weapon.

In the hands of skilled marksmen the rifle becomes a part of the so lier. The spirit of the man appears to animate the weapon, and with constant care and practice becomes the ardent and delicate mechanical instrument in the hands of the great artist. The two in effect become one.

I will now place upon the breast of Sergeant J. D. Garber, troop B, 1st r. f. Cavalry, first prize of this department, a solid go d medal, and in doing so I decorate a soldier who has done honor to himself, his regiment and the decorations which he now wears. (The commanding general then placed the medal upon the sergeant's breast.)

I will now decorate Sergeant C. H. Clark, troop B, 1st U. S. cavalry, with the army badge, 21 prize. Not only has he won honor for himself, regiment and department but for the entire army. (The badge was then placed on the sergeant's breast.)

General Miles then raised: I now hold in my hand the Nevada trophy, presented to the organization that has made the best record in the fifteen companies Company B, 21st U. S. infantry, Capt. 3. Joslyn commanding.

This is the second time that it has been won by any company of the regular army. In looking over the record I see there is no score that compares with that made by the company to the last year's contest. I regret that I can not thank every officer and soldier of that company, but I will do so through the gallant ding officer, Captain E. S. Joslyn, for it has been by his excellent management and instruction, as well as by the skill of the soldiers, that they have achieved this great success and won this most valuable prize, contending against every company in the entire army of the United States for it. I pre ent the prize to you as one worthy to rece ve it for your command. And through the officers and soldiers present I desire to thank the troops of this department for this attention they have given to this branch of their profession.

Gen. Miles then pla ed the trophy on the breast of the gallant athlete, and the troops passed in grand review before Gen. Miles. They never appeared to a better advantage. They marched handsomely and showed a perfect precision in all their movements. The general and his staff returned to their homes and the band of 21st infantry took station in front of Col. Morrow's house and played several fine pieces, much to the pleasure of all the lad es of the garrison, who were there assembled with seeing the ceremonies of this never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

J. W. C.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS.

E. Corbett and wife to J. N. Bristol et al, lots 5, 6, blk 308, S ¼ blk 316, Marshall's add to E. P., April 2, 1883—$3000.

Kate A. Williams to Geo. H. Williams, N ½ blk 170, Couch, March 31 1883—$1.

J. E. Montgomery et al to Geo. H. Williams, lot 36, blk 28, Albina, Dec. 19 1882—$1.

E. S. Kearney and wife to T. Patterson, S ½ lot 6, blk 209, city, Feb. 24 1883—$1850.

Louis Sloss to Adol ph Bi ssinger, lot 4, blk 26, city; March 26, 1883 - $5.

John Nelson to Chas. Lingwall; lot 7, blk 24, Mc-Millan's add to E P, March 31, 883 $650.

H. Fleckenstein and wife to James Steel - L 1, blk 15, lot 3, blk 12, P. H association; May 27th, 1880.

Ethan J. Landell to Wm. R. S. Woodward - 5 acres, Sec 8, T 1 S, R E. March 29th, 1883.

Noah Lambert and wife to O. J. Lambert—L 5, blk 245, city, March 31st 1883.

J. O. Wilcox to E. Corbett—L 5, 6, 11, 408, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, blk 313, Marshal's add to E P, March 23, 1883.

LEASE.

A. V. Page et al to E. Hilbery, lot 3, blk 127, city, 5 yrs, April 2, 1883, per mo nth $40.

J. Zimmerman to L. ngl Coats 25 ft blk 5 and 6, blk 128, city, 4 yrs. Feb 1 1883 per month 1 25.

BOND FOR DEED.

W H Chase to B Sawyer, lots 7 and 8, blk 116, Mar shall's add to E P, city - $2,500.

BILL OF SALE.

J N Bristol to J. L. Bristol, h ... ture in grocery store, N. 5 Morrison street, March 30, 1883, $200.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Columbia Real Estate Association: Wm Allen, G W Sayers and E S Mackemer; March 31, 1883; stock, $300,000.

The lily is so white as snow,
The rose is the crimson red;
But neither can surpass in glow,
The color of my bridal bed.
My lips present lips and teeth allied
That SOZODONT has purified.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Clearing weather has followed the rain and today has been bright and warm. Rains still prevail in California, but the fall is lessening. There is now every indication of a clear spell, and probably some frost. This last is to be feared, as it would affect the fruit crop.

Markets to-day have been fairly active for most lines. Receipts by last night's steamer are pretty well cleaned up.

Freights show a better feeling, especially for next season's loading. At San Francisco rates are asked for from equivalent to 60s here. To secure vessels these rates would doubtless have to be paid, for it also appears that there will be a good demand for tonnage. A quite important part of Oregon's crop will be needed at home—much more than is usually needed.

Wheat shows weakness under continued discouraging advices. It is almost impossible to give a quotation here, as holders positively refuse to concede the situation. Millers decline to make any positive offer, as other markets are declining.

Flour steady at full prices, and without Walla Walla offering at reduced prices, values are likely to be maintained.

Oats are hardly so firm. A car has to-day was offered, the holder asking 70c. This is considered top of market. Probably 100 tons is held here by two houses who, while not expecting much higher prices, will not force a sale. The local demand only is to be supplied, San Francisco not calling for any. At that only the market is easier for both oats and barley.

Onions firmer and Lighter, owing to advices and light stock. Twenty sacks were shipped per Columbia.

Butter steady at unchanged prices.

Chickens firm at quotations, with few coming in.

Eggs steady and bringing full prices.

Grain bags firm. Rice rather higher. Bean very firm with advance probable. Outlook for wool unchanged.

Receipts of produce past 24 hours have been 205 ctls wheat, 1000 bbls flour, 261 ctls oats, 3310 lbs millstuff, 45 sks potatoes, 11 bbls hay, 576 lbs bacon, 20 lbs butter, 4800 doz eggs, 25 box fruit, 900 bbls flour, also 812 bbls flour, 9315 lbs hides, 31 sks flaxseed from the eastern section.

The Columbia took out 6 cases cassimeres, 7 bales blankets, 2 bales flannels, 129 cords wood, 1 box hop roots, 100 sheep pelts, 19 bundles green calfskins, 441 green hides, 147 bundles green hides, 14 bundles deer-skins, 20 sks onions, 20 bbls potatoes, 900 quarters and 1842 half sacks flour, $1973 treasure.

The aggregate supply of wheat in sight in the United States and Canada, not including California and Oregon, March 22, was 33,678,400 bushels, of corn, 14,160,100 bushels. At the same time last year the supply was 14,482,350 bushels wheat, and 13,926,200 bushels of corn.

The London *Grocers' Gazette*, March 30, says: Several parcels of late importations of Fraser and Skeena river fish have been disposed of, holders having shown more disposition to meet views of buyers, and, considering the satisfactory quality of recent arrivals, there is a fair prospect of the whole catch going into consumption at present prices, provided the quality of the later shipments turn out as good as the present arrivals. Prices for Columbia river are maintained without anything of note passing. Oyster, Nilder & Co. yesterday offered at public auction 2300 cases "Adair's" Columbia river ex-Glenogarry, but the lot was withdrawn at 8s the goods being rather white, of inferior quality and irregular, some being very white in color.

The Knappton Packing Co. offer $1 each for salmon at their cannery in April. Wm. Hume, for years the shipper of the first lot now coming, shipped 120 cases ex Columbia, of new pack this being first shipment. The run Monday was very fair for commencement of season, 30 and 34 to a boat was the common catch. The highest boat was 35 for the Columbia Canning Co.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Mississippi arrived at Port Townsend to-day hence.

The Jane Porter, hence November 7th, and Penshaw, hence November 14th, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The Melancthon is expected up early to-morrow morning, and will discharge at Flanders' wharf.

The Harry Morse's cargo is coming out in the very best condition.

The Lot has discharged all cargo except enough for stiffening, and has hauled outside the Co-rine.

The British ship Lake Erie was at Hamburg March 1st.

The ship Patrick Henry, 857 tons, built at New York in 1859, is now for sale at Liverpool, £5 000 being the asking price. She now hails from Cork. A life of forty four years speaks well for American ship-building.

The keel of the first steamship to be built in Gorrango's yard will be laid about April 15th. Eight hundred men will be employed in the yard. The company is said to have a subsidy to build four first-class steamships to run from Puget Sound in connection with the North Pacific Railroad company.

The Reaper is lightening 200 tons and is expected up to-night by her stevedores

The Gen. Miles leaves Astoria for Gray's harbor the 6th inst.

During the month of March twelve ships took cargoes of Puget Sound lumber to foreign ports, five vessels going to Valparaiso, three to Honolulu, two to Iquique, one each to Sydney, Callao and Melbourne. The cargoes comprised rough and dressed lumber, shingles, laths, pickets and deck plank, to the aggregate value of $173,836, equivalent to about 10,000,000 feet of rough lumber, at $12 per thousand. The largest cargo was that of the ship Oriental, consisting of 1,310,000 feet lumber, 249,000 laths and 30,000 pickets. The next largest cargo was that of the bark Lauderdale.

The Victoria *Colonist* publishes a list of vessels on the way to British Columbia, and will make it a feature of the paper.

The new steam schooner Barbara Boscowitz was launched at Victoria Saturday. She will go into the northern trade.

Portland Market Quotations.

WHEAT—Quotations are $1 00.

FLOUR—We quote Capitol Mills, 51 bbl grade, $6 25; superfine, $4 50@4 75; Oregon City Mills, ext, $6; Salem Flouring Mills, extra, $6; Red Star, $6; Imperial Mills, $6.

OATS—We quote choice feed, 67 ½ cents per bushel; good, 65@66½c; black, none.

MILLSTUFF—We quote: Bran, $21@22 50; middlings, $30 @35; chop, $30@40 short, $26@28 per ton.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—$35 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $3 per cental.

POTATOES—Common are quotable at 55@60c per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Onions, good ar lots, $2@3 75 per cental; cabbage, 2c per pound; cauliflower, $1 25 per dozen.

BEANS—Small whites, $4 50 per cental; Bayos, $4 75; pinks, $5; butter, $4 50.

FRUIT—Apples quotable at 75@$1 per box; California oranges, $4 @@5 00; lemons, $5 50 to $7.

DRIED FRUIT—Pinnapple dried apples bring 9@10c; plums 11@12½c; Oregon prunes 12c; German prunes 14½c; raisins $2 50 per box, with an ounce of 25c for fractions; peaches 12½@15c; California 3 lbs 25c; figs 15c.

NUTS—Almonds, California, 17c walnuts 10@12c; peanuts 8c; filberts 12c; cocoanuts 8c.

HONEY—Comb brings strained 10@12c.

BUTTER—We quote best Oregon dairy, 35c; California, 20@25c; common, 20@25c

POULTRY—Chickens, $3@3 50 per doz; ducks, none in.

EGGS—We quote 20c per doz.

PROVISIONS—Choice Oregon hams, 15@16c; bacon, 13@14c; lard, in pails, 11½@12c; hard, in tins, 11@12c; shoulders, 12@12c.

Merchandise Jobbing Quotations.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 19@19c; Guatemala 12c; Salvador, 19@20c.

SYRUP—Cuchan, bbls 50c, half bbls 55c, kegs 75c, 1 gal tins 85@90c; drips, 1 gal tins 75@80c, 5 gal tins 65@70c.

SUGARS—(A) patent cube, 12½c; (A) granulated, 12c; powdered, 12½c; very granulated, 11½c; extra golden C, 10½c; golden C, 10c. Quotations are for barrels, halves ½c advance, boxes ¾c advance, 100 pound kegs, ¾@1c advance, D, 10c.

COAL OIL—Best brands, 27½c; ordinary, 25c.

BREAD, ETC—Ship, 5½c; pilot, 6½c; soda crackers, 9½@9½c. Other crackers, cakes and biscuits, 12½@15c per pound.

SALT—Fine Liverpool, 50s, $30 00; 10½, 21s 00, 20s, $10 00. California, coarse, 5 c 50@$6 00; fine, $15 00@16 00.

NAILS—China mixed, $5 00; Island $5 25@5 50.

MONEY MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 8 ½; in bankers' 9 @9 ½. Transfers—bank 50c.

Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Silver bullion, 1 00 dis; per fine ounce, $1 10; sterling exchange, prime banks, long 4 84½; short, 4 87½.

Good commercial from 1 to ½ per cent; no accommodation.

U. S. Bonds—4s, 1891, 126½; 4½s, 1891, 114½; 4s, 1907, 120½. Closed, 4½s, 1891, 114½; 4s, 1907, 120½.

LONDON, April 3.—Consols, 101 3-16.

Silver bullion, English standard, 51s 1d per fine, ounce; 50 3-16.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.

Weather cloudy; wind light west; temperature 52. Legitimate business dull; fair business to-day. Produce receipts—Wheat, 9040 centals; 1 ur, 2500 qr sks; oats, none; potatoes, 1240 sks; eggs, 14,500 dozen.

Wheat—Very quiet. Holders are disposed to shade prices. Shipping—Quotable at 97½c; No 1 white quiet, $1 97½@1 99; milling, $1 97½@2 00; No 2 red, $1 92½@1 95; choice shipping, $1 90@1 92½; milling, $1 87½@1 90.

Flour—Market dull and weak, buyers expecting lower rates; Oregon, Baker's extra, $5 25@5 50; Walla Walla, $5 00@5 25.

Barley—Feed—Increased selling pressure causing low prices to rule in the market; ruling quotable at $1 12½@1 15; No 1 feed, April, $1 15; May, $1 17½; Oct-Nov, $1 10; buyer the season, $1 12½@1 15; seller the year $1 07½@1 07½.

Oats—Easy. Quote range of market, $1 75 to $2 60; dealers show more disposition to let go.

Potatoes—Market firmer for choice and Quick Potatoes and Peerless, $1@1 10; Oregons and Puget Sound, 90c@$1 25; rates per Washington, 75c.

Onions—Choice, $2 50.

Grain bags—Firm; Calcuttas, 5¾@5¾c; Imp, Hides—Dry, usual selection, 10c; wet, as to quality, 8½@9½c; salted, light, 8½@9c; salted h.p. 7½@8½c; salted veal, 12½c.

Tallow—Market firm.

Salmon—Quiet via river inactive, $1 32½@1 35; spot, $1 30 on river.

Wool—Dull and nominal.

Eggs—Firm. Choice California, 22½@23c.

Butter—Steady at full prices, 24@26c.

FRUITGROWER.

The market is quiet but firm. Quotations unchanged, the asked for from to Cork for orders 1 to 3 Sept. loading.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Wheat—Spot 1 @1 01 cash 12.

Flour—Dull.

Wheat—Quiet; spring, No 3, 1 2@1 25; patent, 1 30@1 35.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN BREADSTUFF REPORT.

LONDON, April 3.

Floating cargoes—Dull.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Very quiet.

Country markets, English—Steady.

Farmers delivering wheat for the week—57,000 qrs.

Imports into U. K. past week, wheat—180,000 qrs.

Imports of flour—Dull.

French country markets—Steady.

Stocks in Liverpool, wheat 1,000,000 qrs.

Stocks in Liverpool, flour, amount holds.

Imports into U. K. the past week, wheat—765,000 bbl.

Imports of flour—Quiet.

Spot transactions in Hungarian WHEAT.

Last quotation, per 496 lbs, off coast—45s; prompt shipment, 47s 6d.

Red winter, No 2, per 480 lbs, off coast—43s 6d; prompt shipment, 44s.

California average cargoes, per 500 lbs, off coast—45s 6d; just shipped, 46s; nearly due, 45s 6d.

California standard No. 1, per 504 lbs, just shipped or promptly to be shipped—45s 6d; nearly due, 46s.

California standard No. 2, per 500 lbs, just shipped or promptly to be shipped—43s 6d; nearly due, 43s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

Spot wheat—Quiet.

Fair average red winter, per ctl—9s 1d.

Quantities on passage to continent—410,000 qrs.

Quantities on passage to U. K. for ports of call and direct ports—Wheat 1 18 qrs, 2,660,000 qrs.

California No. 1 standard, per ctl—9s 4d.

No. 2 red American spring, per ctl—8s 3d.

Weather brilliant.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

To-day's nearest sale value in Liverpool of Oregon wheat prompt shipment to U. K. per iron vessel per quarter of 500 lbs, C. I. F., nominal, 43s.

SHIPPING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.

Mer can	2	Diablo	5 6
Opli	2½	Bella	9
Uni n	4½	Savage	2½
Kentu	9¾	Godie	7½
Jacket	3¾	Kling	3½
Utah	2		

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Pacific Mail	40¾	O R & N bonds	106⅝
Nor Investors	134⅝	Western Union	82½
Nor Iern Pacific	40¾	Lake Shore	108⅝
Erie	37	North Pacific, pfd	85¾
Transcontinental	79½	N Y Central	126¾
Or. Imp. bonds	104¾	Or. Imp. stock	89¾

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Arrived—Brks R. K. Hall, Port Blakeley; brig Vidette, Port Madison; schr Pathfinder, Coos Bay; str Geo. W. Elder, Victoria; str Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

Sailed—Str Bonita, Departure Bay; str Oregon, 10:30 A M, Portland.

April 4.—8 P M—Foggy; wind light, N W.

Outside—Sh Valley Forge, Tacoma.

Cleared—Brk North Bend, Columbia river; schr J. C. Ford, Humboldt; schr R. L. Thomas.

PORT GAMBLE, April 3.—Arrived—Schr American Boy, San Francisco; brig Lord Stewens, San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE April 3.—Arrived—Schr Excelsior, San Francisco.

SAILED—April 3.—Schr Chenamus, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 2.—Arrived—Schr Geo. B. Perkins, San Francisco; schr Jessie G. North, San Francisco.

Sailed—Br sh Mabel Taylor, Shanghai.

April 3.—Arrived—Str Mississippi, Portland; brig Lord Stewens, San Francisco.

NEW TACOMA, April 3.—Arrived—Bk Aurecia, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, April 3.—Arrived—Bk Tidal Wave, San Francisco.

Foreign Ports.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 15.—Sailed—Br sh Great Britain, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Arrived—Br sh Esmeralda, San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—Arrived—Br sh Candida, San Francisco; sh Lucy A. Nickels, San Francisco; Br bks Jane Foster and Penshaw, Cal ao.

Spoken.

March 1—Lat 18 N, Long 34, sh David Crockett, New York for San Francisco.

March 16—L t 14 N Long 14 W, sh John Bryce, Liverpool for San Francisco.

Feb. 27.—Lat 1 Leg 24 W, Br bk Thomas Perry, San Francisco for Antwerp.

Astoria Shipping.

6 A M—Cloudy; wind S W.

The Cleo Paine left for Portland at 6 A M with the Columbia arrived down at 7 A M and crossed out at 9:45 A M.

Fretwood arrived down at 1 P M.

Editors' Rejoice! "He is Alive Again." "Was Lost, but is Found."

Under date of July 9, 1882, Mr. E. B. Bright, of Windsor Locks, Conn., writes a plain, modest narrative, which, from its very simplicity, has the true ring of the genuine. He says:

"My father is using Hunt's Remedy and seems to be improving; in fact, he is very much better than he has been for a long time. He had been troubled three times. The first time they got from him sixteen quarts of water, the second time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the third time, and he would constantly fill up again every time after he had been tapped until he commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which acted like magic in his case, as he began to improve at once, and now his watery accumulation passes away through the secretions naturally and he has none of that swelling or filling up which was so frequent before the function of the kidneys were restored by the use of Hunt's Remedy. He is a well known citizen of this place, and has always been in business here."

Again he writes, Nov. 27, 1882—

"I beg most cheerfully and truthfully to state, in regard to Hunt's Remedy, that its use was the saving of my father's life. I spoke to you in my previous letter in regard to his being tapped three times. It is the most remarkable case that has been heard of in this section. For a man of his age (sixty years) it is a most remarkable cure. He had been unable to attend to his business more than a year, and was given up by the doctors. * * * The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy that he used, we found relief. He has used in all seven bottles and continues to use it whenever he feels drowsy or sluggish, and it affords instant relief. He is now at work to his regular business, and has been for seven months. I am perfectly willing that you should publish this letter, as we thoroughly believe that father's life was saved by using Hunt's Remedy, and those facts given above may be a help off to others suffering as Rice mother, from diseases or function of the Kidneys and Liver."

QUONG SUN WING & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Chinese Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Rice, etc

And Contractors for Chinese Laborers.

No. 211 Front St., near the corner of Alder.

L. C. LINK, Agent.

Various Quacks,

Who, each with his own Pet Scheme, Cultivate the Field of Human Nature.

The above always fresh quacks, legal quacks, theological quacks, sensible quacks and medical quacks. Some of them are blind, silly fellows, who imagine and all the world into believing in their every whit of humbugs. Others are pompous and pretentious parasites. But they make it pay. Most women I have the watchful, stipulating, only tactful of the beauty class.

The dead public are equally liberal to the rich and to quacks in equal. This fellow is a good one, like it well on a mammoth scale; and for your wife's sake,